

W: COMMUNICATIONS

BOST. * W02 90-225081/30 * DE 3900-512-A
Semiconductor component for switching network - has laminate of insulating and conductive metal layers between insulating and support plates

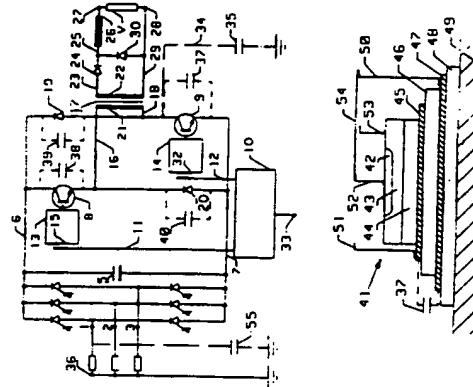
BOSTIK-TUCKER GMBH 10.01.89-DE-900612
U12 V01 X24 (19.07.90) H01g-04/30 H01l-23/14 H01l-25 H02m-01/12
H02m-03 H04b-15/02
10.01.89 as 900612 (391MJO)

The switching network part is controlled by a rectangular voltage for the supply of heavy current loads, e.g. electric welding appts. The semiconductor component has a semiconductor electrode, such as a collector or cathode, secured with its surface to a metal support plate with an intermediate insulating plate in between.

The insulating plate carries a contact film coupled to the semiconductor electrode. A laminate of a further insulating plate (48) and an electrically deposited metal film (47) is sandwiched between the first insulating (46) and the support plate (49). Thus the metal film is sandwiched between the two insulating plates, with its extension (50) coupled to the d.c. potential at the semiconductor component (41). The produced capacitor (37) short circuits HF currents at the component.

ADVANTAGE - Simple exclusion of HF interference currents from network. (4pp Dwg.No.1.2/2)

N90-174679



W2-H

to a demodulator (11) and control parameter register (12) driving an amplifier and signal processor (13) to adjust the transfer function of the link between the microphone (14) and the intra-aural speaker (15).

The control parameters transmitted over the radio link (9-10) are driven from the audiometric data entered via the keyboard (8) into the memory (5), subject to modification by data contained in the environmental memory (6).

ADVANTAGE - Versatility of equipment is improved considerably with decisive simplification of its programming. (6pp Dwg.No.1/8)
N90-174680

W4-Y W5-D4A1

BTSE. * W04 90-225083/30 * DE 3900-533-A
VTR dynamic track position adjusting method - monitoring error rate in digital signals using compression signal to supply corrective information to servo

BTS BROADCAST TELEV 12.01.89-DE-900683
T03 (19.07.90) G11b-06/58 G11b-21/10
12.01.89 as 900683 (2145TC)

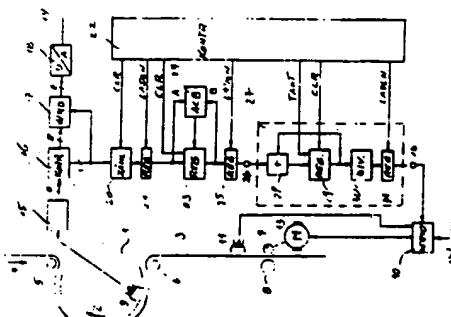
A rotating scanner records or reproduces data signals on or from tracks running at an angle to the tape edge of a magnetic tape. Error rates are traced from errors identified in the data signal reproduced.

A servo (10) controls the scanning speed of the magnetic tape, relaying upon reference and control signals received from the magnetic tape, as well as upon corrective information traced from the error rate. The smallest value at any given time is established from several error rate values within default intervals. The smallest value ascertained as corrective information determines the track position via the servo. An arithmetic average value is formed from a finite number of the smallest values established at any given time. This is used as corrective information to adjust the track position.

Values used as corrective information for identifying the track adjustment in hand are shown on a display device. The error rate in data signals reproduced is determined by the error signal from an error correction circuit (16) with a counter (20) and a register (21). The lowest value of error is established with a default number of compare signals and is supplied as corrective information to a servo for controlling the magnetic tape feed.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Adjustment of track position in digital signals, in television or video recordings, error checks, improves error recognition and adjustment.. (4pp Dwg.No. 1/1)
N90-174682

W4-B3B W4-E1A W4-F1



UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 060 217 A

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(32) 12 Oct 1979
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G05D 3/12
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(54) Track Error Correction System as for Video Disc Player

(57) To correct tracking errors in a video disc player, digital information including field numbers is read from the video disc and errors, such as a locked track condition or a skipped track condition, are detected by noting an improper sequence of two or more

field numbers. A kicker apparatus is provided to move the signal pickup device in a direction so as to reduce the tracking error.

An arrangement is also described which calculates program playing time from the field numbers.

The digital information is placed on the disc in one horizontal line during the vertical blanking intervals between successive video fields.

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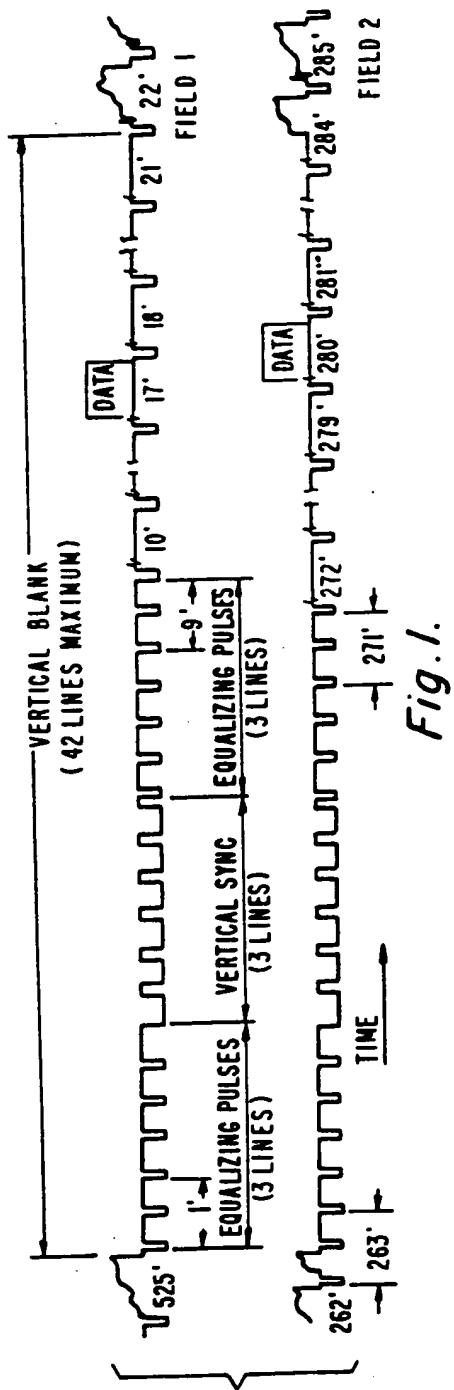


Fig. 1.

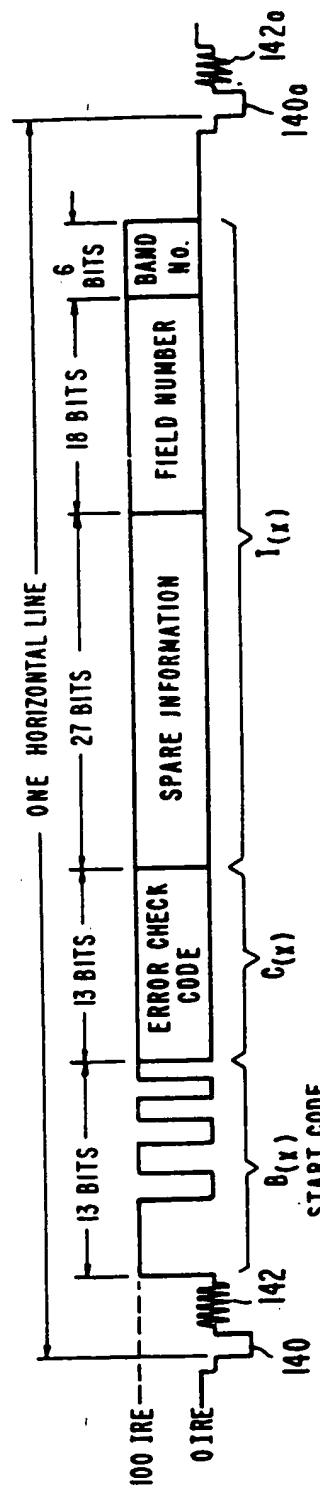


Fig. 2.

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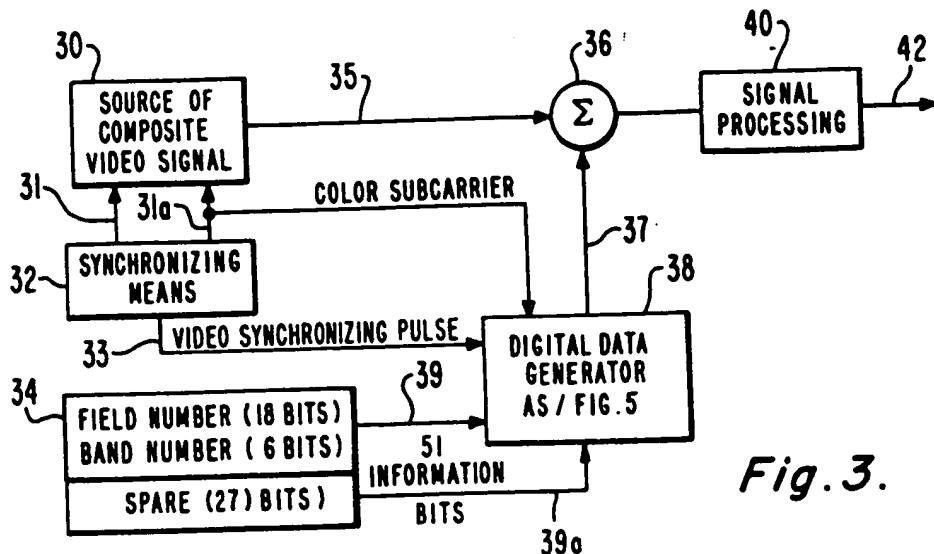


Fig. 3.

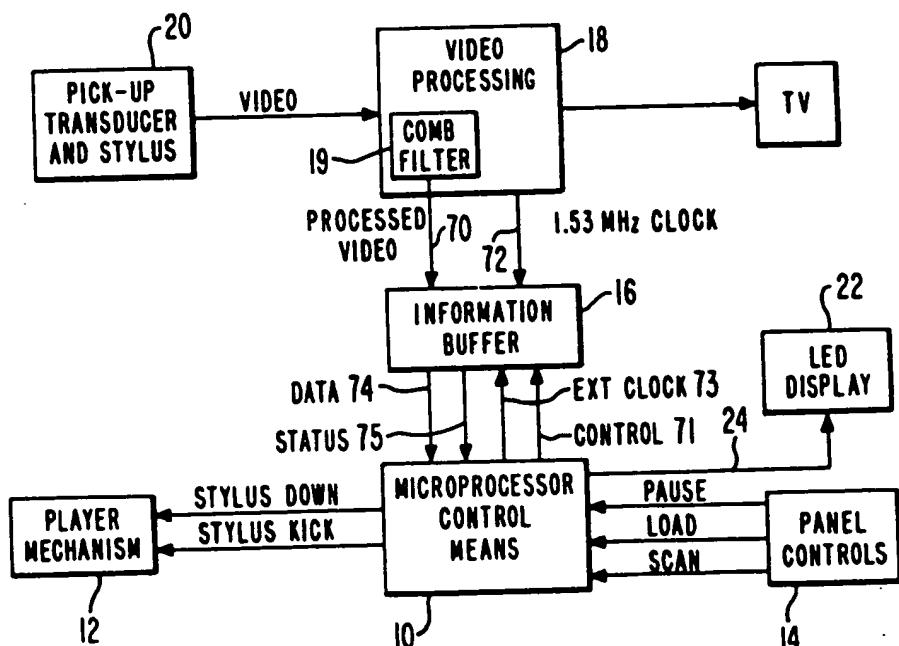
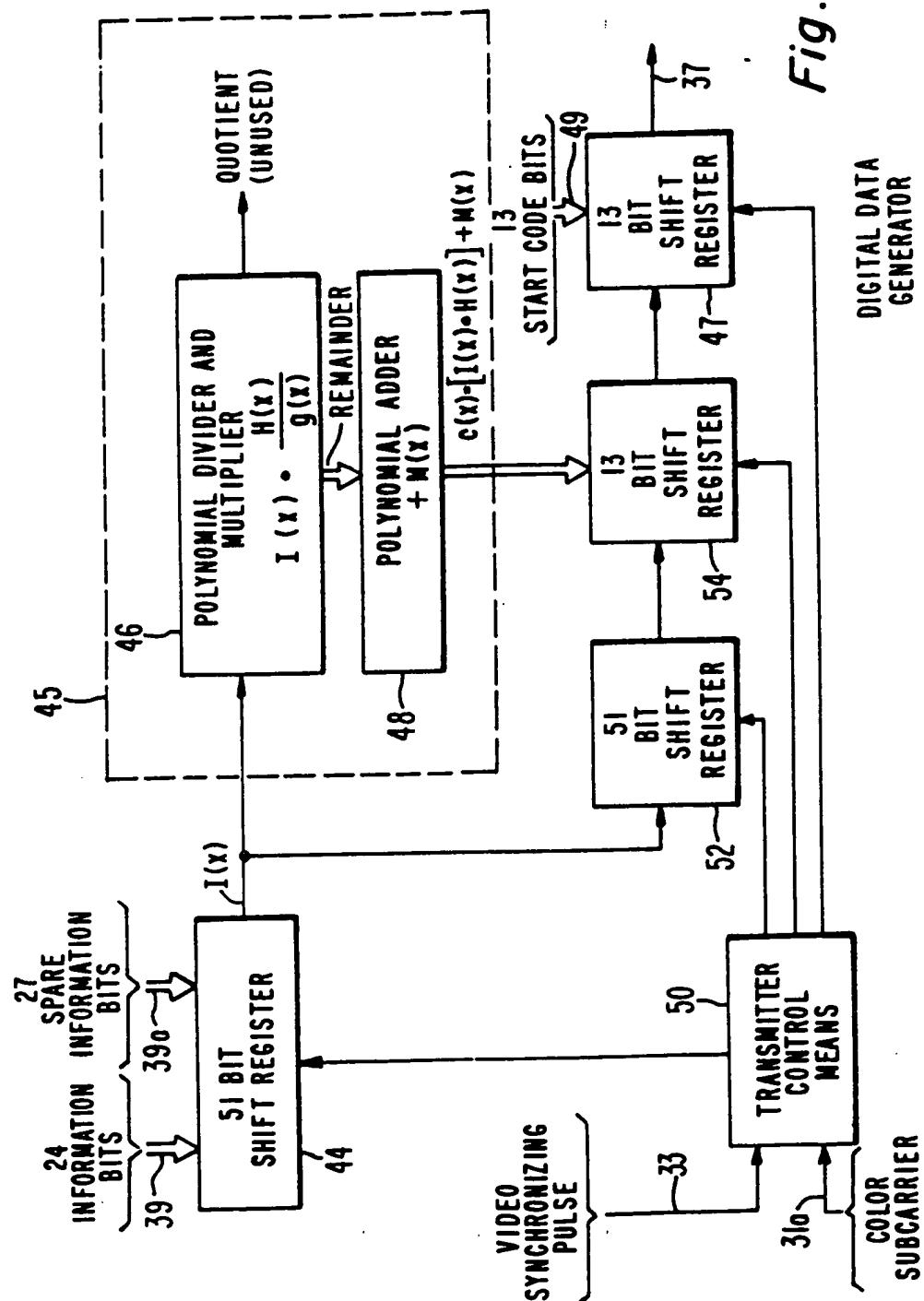


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.



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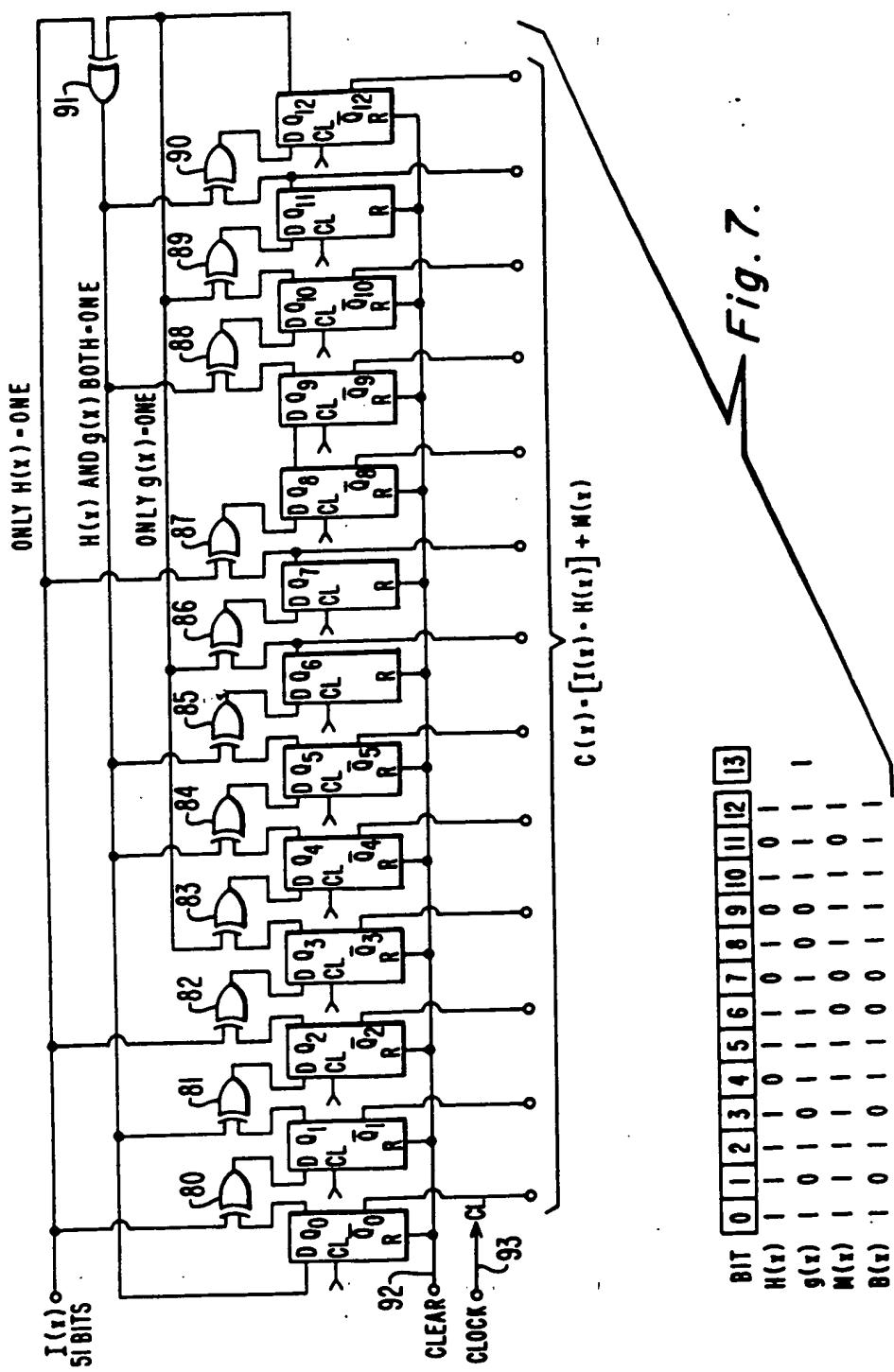
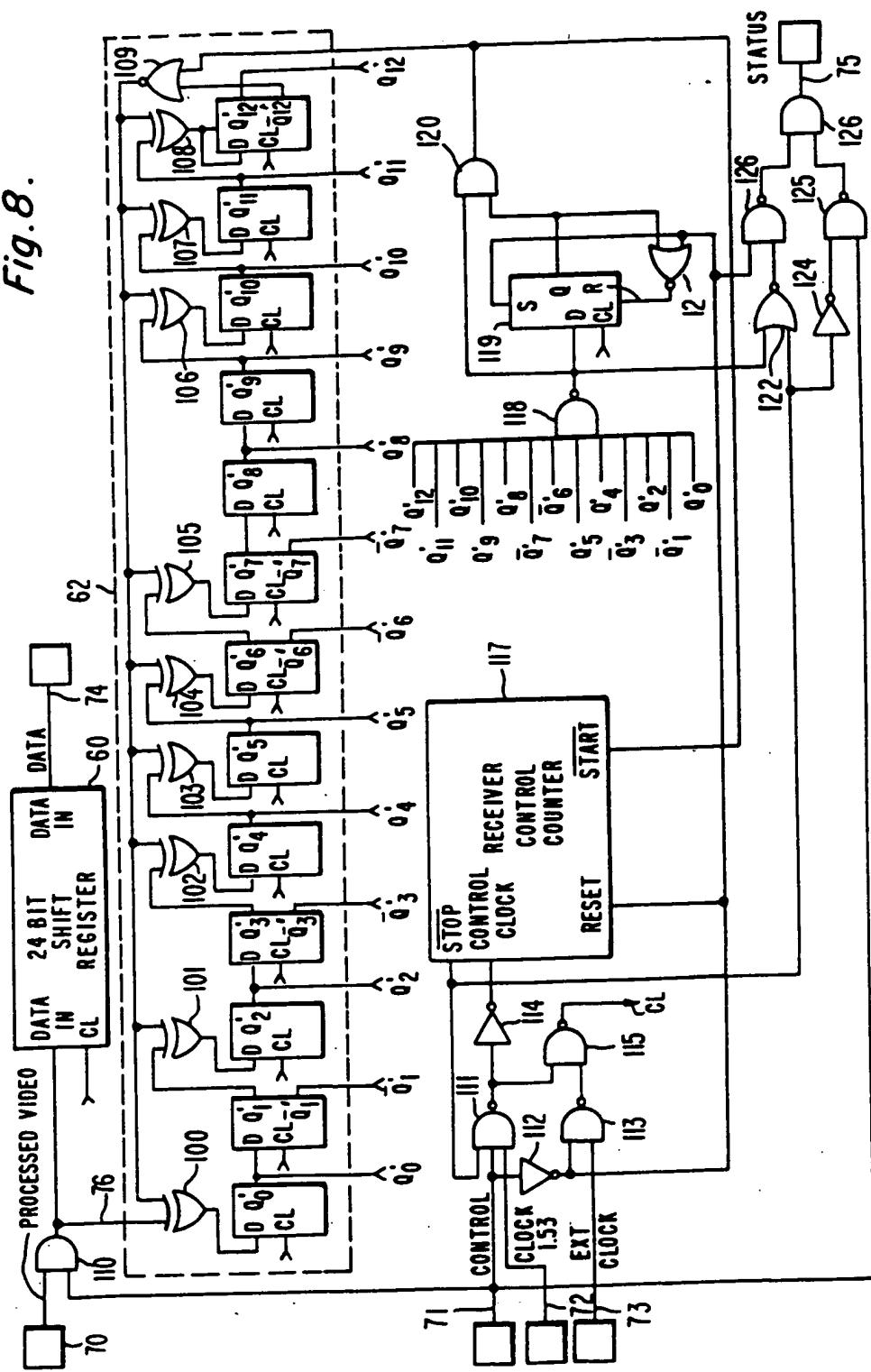


Fig. 8.



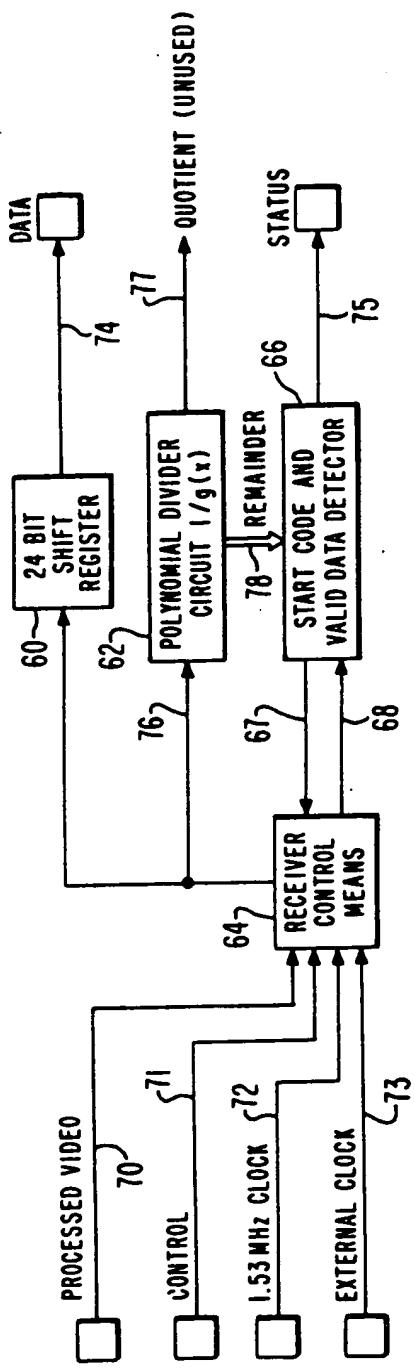


Fig. 6.

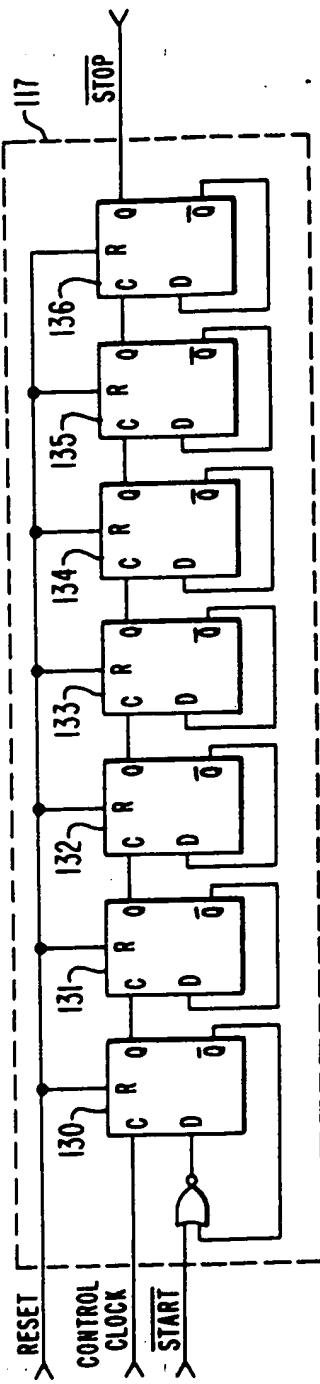


Fig. 9.

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STATE DIAGRAM

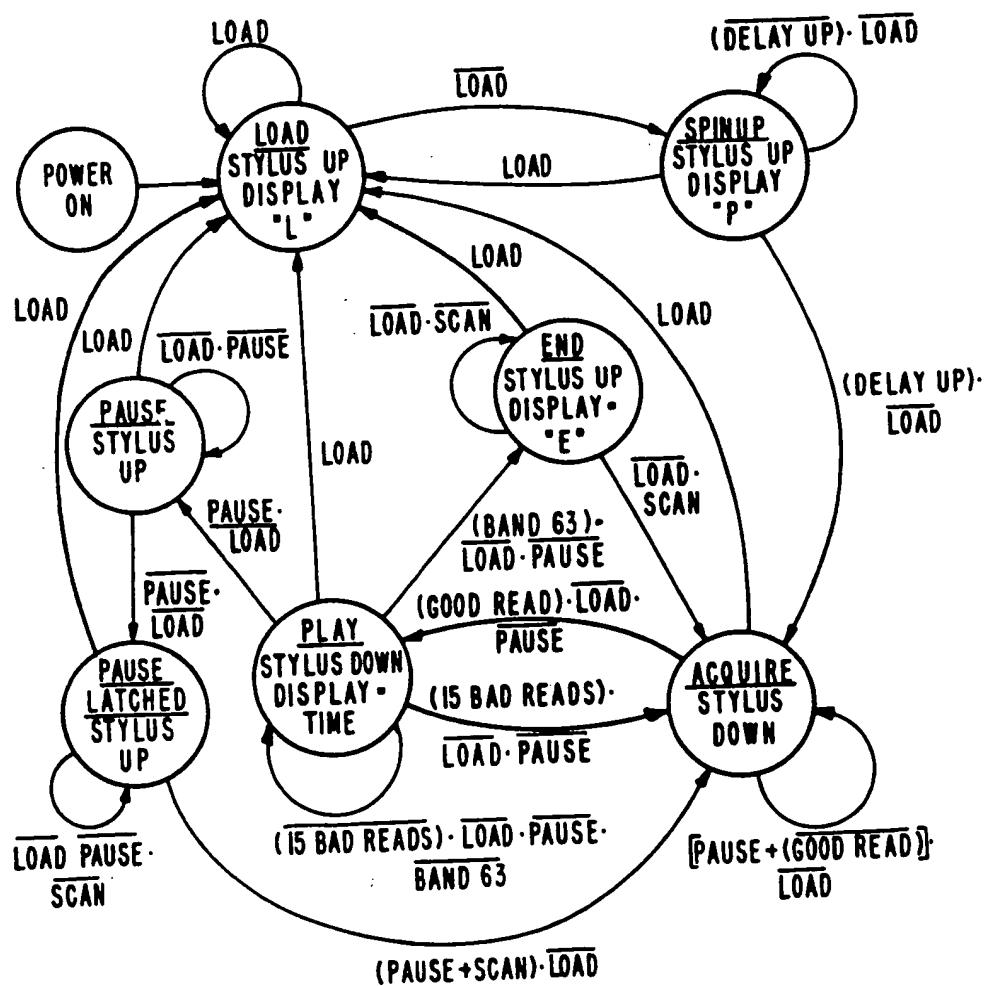


Fig. 10.

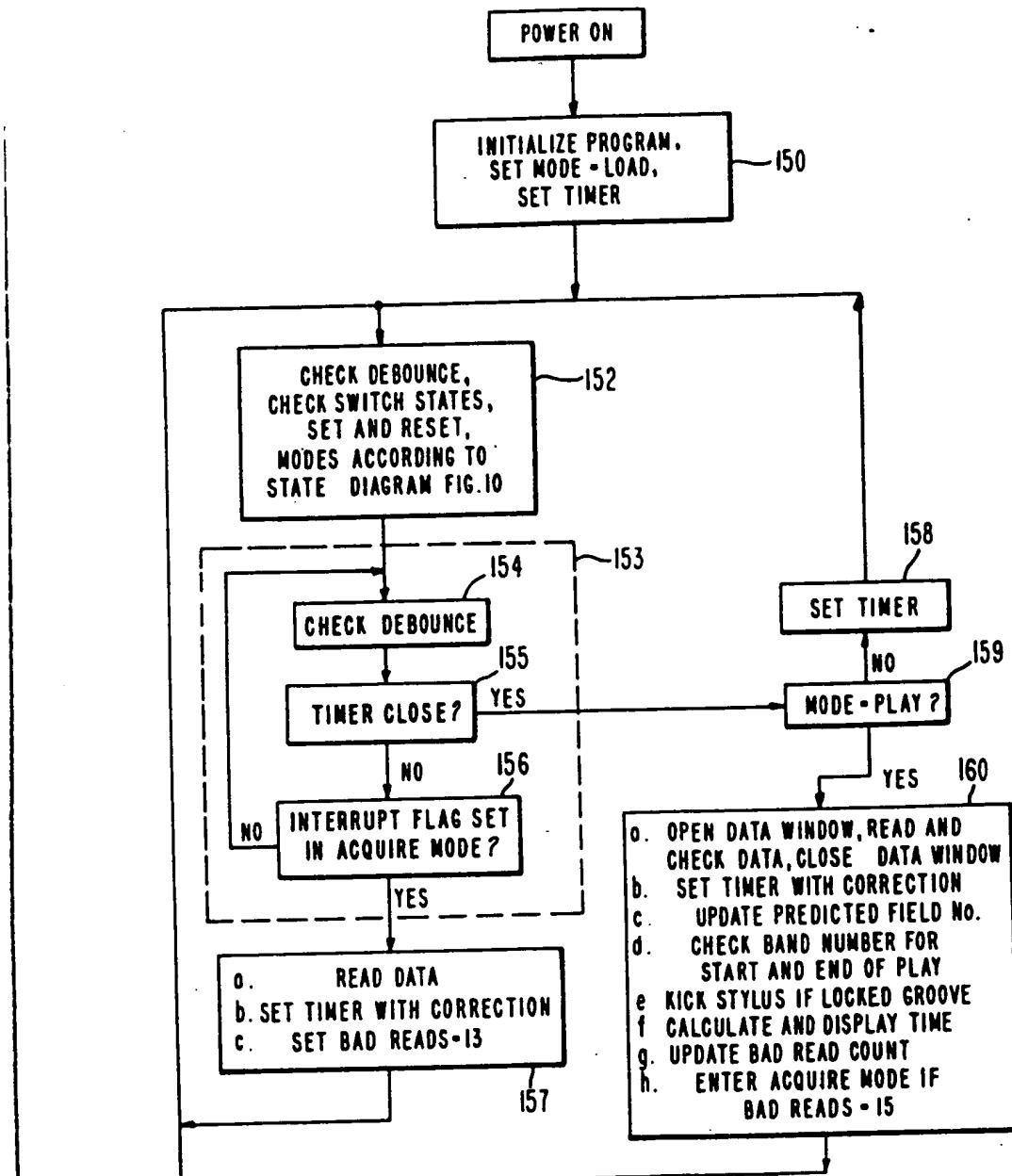


Fig.11.

SPECIFICATION
Track Error Correction System as For Video Disc Player

This invention relates to systems for detecting tracking errors in a video disc player.

A video disc is a flat body member having a signal track on the surface thereof. The signal tracks 5 are often very fine so that the disc may contain an adequate length of program material and provide sufficient bandwidth for a video signal. In most video disc systems, the video disc generally includes some structure between signal tracks which allows a pickup apparatus to follow the information track as the disc rotates. In a grooveless, capacitive pickup system, left and right marking signals are recorded between adjacent signal tracks to guide the pickup servo system along the center of the signal track. In 10 some optical pickup systems, the vacant space between spiral signal tracks is used by the optical servo system for tracking. In some grooved disc systems, the raised side walls of the groove on the record provide mechanical forces to guide the pickup stylus during playback.

For each type of video disc and its particular servo system there is a class of disc defects and contaminants which will cause the pickup apparatus to jump over one or more signal tracks, resulting 15 in a tracking error. In a certain grooved system a caddy is used to protect the disc from contaminants and mechanical damage. However, in use, it is always possible that contaminants will enter the protective caddy, attach to the disc, and cause tracking errors.

Tracking errors can occur in either direction in the program material. A backward skip of the pickup will cause a repeat traversal of one or more previously traversed convolutions of a spiral signal 20 track. Such condition is referred to herein as a "locked groove" condition. Even if the pickup eventually breaks out of the locked groove, program interruption is significant. A forward skip, while unobjectionable for some video programs, is a serious problem for certain types of program material recorded on the video disc. It is therefore highly desirable to avoid tracking errors of both the forward skip and locked groove types.

As mentioned above, tracking errors may result from defects in the records during manufacture or, 25 from contaminants such as dust particles and fingerprints adhering to the surface of the record during normal use. The signal track density on long playing video discs is generally very high e.g. almost 10,000 grooves per inch in some cases, and thus it is difficult to develop manufacturing techniques where by all defects are eliminated. Even when a protective caddy is used after manufacture, it is 30 difficult to completely protect the disc from environmental factors.

These facts tend to mandate that one develop a system for detecting and correcting tracking 35 errors. Such a system permits use of video discs containing some manufacturing imperfections. For example, a video disc which contained a minor locked groove, which would otherwise cause a program interruption, could then be successfully played on a player using the present invention. Further, a video disc which, in use, develops several locked grooves due to contaminants such as dust particles, would have its useful life extended accordingly.

One prior art scheme for detecting tracking errors on a grooved video disc record is to record an 40 audio signal, 18 KHz for example, on the video disc. A tracking error is then detected as a phase shift in the audio tone. The direction of the phase shift, whether lead or lag, indicates the polarity of the tracking error. One problem with the above approach is that its range is limited, i.e. a leading phase 45 shift of 180°, or more, cannot be distinguished from a lagging phase shift. Another problem is that cross modulation products with other recorded signals, such as the 15 KHz line frequency, tend to produce an audible beat frequency.

An approach using the 15 KHz line frequency itself for detecting tracking errors is found in U.S. 45 Patent 3,963,860, "Locked Groove Detection and Correction In Video Disk Playback Apparatus" issued June 15, 1976 to T. W. Burrus. In the Burrus patent, each convolution of the spiral signal track contains a fixed number of horizontal lines plus a fraction, say 0.1, of a horizontal line. The horizontal sync pulses, therefore, are spirally aligned, rather than radially aligned. A tracking error is detected by noting 50 a consistent phase shift in the horizontal sync pulses. The "spiral sync" approach also suffers from limited range in that a skip forward of 5 grooves (i.e. a phase shift of 0.5 of a horizontal line in the above example) cannot be distinguished from a skip backwards of 5 grooves. Also, track error detection by phase shift detection becomes complex when transient effects during stylus set-down are taken into account. Furthermore, the detector must discriminate against noise effects to prevent false 55 locked groove indications which would otherwise advance the stylus unnecessarily.

In the present invention, tracking errors are detected by sensing digital numbers, prerecorded on the video disc in a prescribed sequence—e.g., each digital number increasing incrementally over the preceding one, wherein a tracking error is detected by noting the departure of two sequentially sensed 60 digital numbers from orderly sequential relationship. Since the direction and magnitude of tracking error is known from the difference between the two sensed digital numbers, a kicker means can be operated in such direction and according to such suitable control algorithm as to pulse or steer the stylus back to the desired track. Our copending patent application 8032855 "Video Disc System" (Charles Dieterich) filed concurrently herewith described a digital data system for use with the present invention.

Once a tracking error is detected, the regular pickup servo system may be activated to move the

pickup to the correct track. However, the regular pickup servo, while suitable for tracking the gradual advance of the stylus along the spiral signal track, may not have the necessary high frequency response to correct a tracking error. Therefore, a separate kicker means is provided to produce local rapid movements of the pickup to adjacent tracks. Such kicker means can be electromagnetic, piezoelectric, 5 or any device for producing appropriate mechanical motion of the pickup.

In the Drawing:

Figure 1 is a graphical representation of a television signal including the vertical blanking interval between odd and even fields;

10 Figure 2 is a graphical representation of the digital data format used in the recording method herein disclosed;

Figure 3 is a block diagram of a video disc encoder;

Figure 4 is a block diagram of a video disc player;

15 Figure 5 is a block diagram showing more detail of the digital data generator of the video disc encoder of Figure 3;

Figure 6 is a block diagram showing more detail of the information buffer for the video disc player of Figure 4;

20 Figure 7 is a schematic diagram of a means for generating an error check code from the information bits for the video disc encoder of Figure 5;

Figure 8 is a schematic diagram, shown partially in block form, of the information buffer for the video disc player of Figure 4;

25 Figure 9 is an embodiment of a receiver control counter for the information buffer shown in Figure 8;

Figure 10 is a state transition diagram for the microprocessor control means of Figure 4; and

Figure 11 is a flow chart representing a program algorithm for the microprocessor control means 25 of Figure 4.

Signal Format

Particular details of an NTSC type television signal formatted in accordance with the buried subcarrier technique as described in US Patent 3,872,498, "Color information translating systems", to D. Pritchard, are shown in Figure 1. A vertical blanking interval separates the interlaced odd and even fields. Those skilled in the television arts will readily recognize the standard vertical blanking interval containing a first equalizing pulse interval, a vertical sync interval, a second equalizing pulse interval, followed by a number of horizontal line intervals at the start of each new field. As shown in Figure 1, the video signal information begins on line 22' of field 1, and on line 284' of field 2.

30 The digital information representative of the field number appears at line 17' of field 1, and line 280' of field 2. Digital information could, as well, be inserted in other lines of the vertical blanking interval. To show the details of the digital signal format, Figure 2 expands the time scale during the horizontal line containing data (line 17' or line 280').

35 Data are represented in terms of luminance level: 100 IRE units is a logical "one" and 0 IRE units (blank) is a logical "zero". The first data bit follows the standard horizontal sync pulse 140 and color burst 142. The frequency of the burst 142 is about 1.53 MHz, the frequency of the buried subcarrier. 40 Each data bit is transmitted synchronously with the 1.53 MHz buried subcarrier signal. As shown in Figure 2, the digital message comprises a 13-bit start code termed B(x), a 13-bit redundant error check code termed C(x), and 51 information bits termed I(x). The beginning of the next horizontal line is indicated by the next horizontal sync pulse 140a and color burst 142a. Thus, the individual data bits 45 are synchronous with the color subcarrier, and the overall digital message is synchronous with the vertical sync pulse. Note that the data rate can be a multiple or submultiple of any convenient subcarrier frequency. Also, other values of luminance may be assigned to logic one and zero, or more than one bit may be associated with a given luminance level.

50 A start code is used in the present system to synchronize the data system to the digital message thereby avoiding the need to detect the edge of horizontal or vertical sync. Synchronizing errors in a serial digital data system result in framing errors, i.e. where received data is shifted by one or more bits from its proper position. Previously known systems for recording digital data on a video disc encoded signal have shown that the edges of sync signals are not reliable as a time reference and have resulted in framing errors. Start codes have proven to be more reliable.

55 The specific start code chosen, 1111100110101, is one of the Barker codes known in radar and sonar technology. See "Group Synchronization of Binary Digital Systems", by R. H. Barker, published 1953 by Academic Press, New York, N.Y. Barker codes are designed such that the auto-correlation function, of a signal containing a Barker code shifted with respect to itself, is maximized when coincidence occurs, and minimized elsewhere. That is, if one assigns a value of +1 or -1 to each bit in

60 the start code and computes the sum of the respective bit products for each shifted position of the start code with respect to itself, such auto-correlation function will produce a sharp maximum when coincidence occurs. Specifically, a Barker code shifted any odd number of places with respect to itself produces an auto-correlation of 0. A Barker code shifted any even number of places with respect to

3 itself produces an auto-correlation of -1. However, when there is coincidence, the auto-correlation is N, where N is the number of bits in the Barker code. In other words, a Barker code shifted any number of places with respect to itself differs in a maximum number of bit positions. In the presence of noise, this characteristic reduces the probability of a false start code detection, as compared to an arbitrarily chosen start code.

5 The information bits, I(x), include a field number, a band number, and spare information bits for future expansion. Field numbers identify each field of the video signal by a unique 18-bit binary number. At the beginning of the video disc, the first field of the video program is field "zero". Thereafter, each field is consecutively numbered in ascending order. Band numbers refer to recorded 10 video signal in a group of adjacent convolutional - of the (spiral) tracks which form a band-like shape. All of the material in such band is identified by having a common band number. As an example of band number utility, the video signal after the end of the video program material is recorded having band number "sixty-three". The video disc player senses band sixty-three as the end of program and responds by lifting the stylus from the record.

15 The error check code C(x) is computed from I(x) in the video disc recording apparatus. To this end, I(x) is multiplied by a constant, H(x). The resulting product is divided by another constant g(x). After such division, the remainder (the quotient is unused) is added to a third constant M(x). The result is C(x).

20 In the video disc player, the received message is checked for errors by dividing the entire message, including the start code, by the constant g(x) mentioned above. If the remainder is equal to the start code, B(x), then the message is considered error free. The constants H(x) and M(x) are chosen so that the remainder of the entire message will in fact be the start code. The constant g(x), used in both the video disc recording apparatus and the video disc player is called the generator polynomial of the code. A specific g(x) is chosen which generates a code having error detection properties particularly 25 advantageous as applied to the video disc medium. In the system described herein, the addition, multiplication, and division operations referred to above are performed according to special rules to accommodate the hardware available for carrying them out. The error coding will be discussed in greater detail hereinafter in conjunction with the encoding and decoding hardware.

20 A block diagram of a video disc encoder is shown in Figure 3. A composite video signal from source 30 is linearly combined in adder 36 with a digital data bit stream on conductor 37 supplied by the digital data generator 38. Synchronizing means 32 supplies a color subcarrier and synchronizing pulses so that the data bits generated by the digital data generator 38 are synchronous with the color subcarrier appearing at terminal 31a and so that the digital message is encoded on the proper horizontal line in the vertical blanking interval. Information bits, appearing at data bus 39 and 35 representing the video field number and band number, are provided by apparatus 34. The use of field number and band number information will be discussed in conjunction with the microprocessor program (Fig. 10 and 11). The digital data and the video signal are combined in the adder 36. Further signal processing means 40 conditions the composite video for the recording medium. The composite video signal is of the buried subcarrier type and is recorded using FM modulation techniques.

40 In the video disc player of Figure 4, the FM signal is detected using pickup transducer and stylus assembly 20 and converted in video processing circuitry 18 to a standard television signal for viewing on an ordinary television receiver. Video processing circuitry 18 includes means responsive to the color burst signal to phase lock a 1.53 MHz local color oscillator to the color subcarrier. The color oscillator, in addition to its usual use for demodulating the buried subcarrier wave, is also used to provide the 45 digital clock signal and this signal appears on conductor 72. The video processing circuitry 18 further includes means for demodulating the video carrier and comb filtering the recovered video signal. Comb filter 19 subtracts two adjacent field lines, which result appears on conductor 70 as processed video.

5 Since line 16', which is at the black level, is subtracted from line 17', which is modulated with digital data, the processed video on conductor 70 is recovered digital data. Naturally, line 16' 50 may be any constant luminance level. Note that if the subsequent line 18' to the data line 17' is a constant luminance line (also black) the subsequent output of the comb filter during line 18' is again recovered digital data, but the data is inverted. By subtracting one line from a constant luminance adjacent line, the recovered digital signal is self-referenced, thereby eliminating data errors due to shifts in the d-c level of the video signal. If it were desired to place data on consecutive lines, as 55 compared to placing data adjacent to constant luminance lines, then means for referencing the video signal to a predetermined luminance level or a d-c reference level would be necessary in order to separate the digital data stream from the video signal.

As shown in Figure 4, the information buffer 16 is responsive to processed video on conductor 70 and the 1.53 MHz clock signal on conductor 72 to extract digital data from the video signal. The buffer 60 16 is controlled by a digital binary control signal on conductor 71 from the microprocessor 10. In one binary state, the control signal on conductor 71 causes the information buffer 16 to acquire data. In the other binary state, the control signal on conductor 71 conditions the information buffer 16 to transfer the received data to the microprocessor 10. In particular, when the control signal on conductor 71 is high, the information buffer 16 opens to sample incoming data on the processed video signal

65 conductor 70 using the 1.53 MHz signal on conductor 72 as a clock. After a complete message is

received, the status signal on conductor 75 furnishes an indication that a message is complete. To transfer the message to the microprocessor memory, the control signal on conductor 71 is set low. This action closes the information buffer 16, resets the internal control circuits, and gates the results of the message error code check onto status conductor 75. If the status signal indicates the message is valid (i.e. error code check indicates validity), the microprocessor 10 is programmed to transfer the data in the information buffer 16 to the microprocessor 10. The microprocessor supplies an external clock signal on conductor 73 to transfer data from the information buffer 16. For each clock pulse, one bit of data on conductor 74 is shifted out of the information buffer and into the microprocessor 10. When all the data is transferred to the microprocessor 10, and the program is ready for another digital message, control conductor 71 is again returned to a high state and the process is repeated.

The microprocessor 10, via the information buffer 16, controls the gating of line 17' (or line 280') out of the video signal. The first digital message is obtained by continuously searching the video signal for a start code. Thereafter, the information buffer 16 is closed. Then, based on the time of arrival of the first digital message, the information buffer is opened approximately six lines before the next digital message is expected. If no valid message is found, the information buffer 16 is closed approximately six lines after such expected time of arrival. If a valid digital message is found, the information buffer 16 is closed and a new time of arrival for the next digital message is calculated based on the time of arrival of the current digital message. In such manner, the microprocessor 10 opens a gate, or "data window", approximately twelve lines wide and centered about the expected data. The time interval from the center of one data window to the next is approximately one video field time interval. The width of the data window is chosen so that under worst case timing conditions the expected data will fall within the data window. Sources of timing error, as explained below, are: finite resolution of the digital timer; the drift rate of the timer; program uncertainty in determining time of arrival of present data; and timing differences between odd and even interlaced fields. Use of an alternate microprocessor and/or timer may be accommodated by adjusting the data window width accordingly. The microprocessor program which controls the logic for searching for data and centering the data window is discussed hereinafter in conjunction with Figures 10 and 11.

The microprocessor 10 is also responsive to the player panel controls 14 (load, pause, and scan) to operate the player mechanism 12 and drive the player display 22 in accordance with a predetermined program, as discussed hereinafter. The player mechanism is further provided with at least one stylus "kicker" operable by the microprocessor 10. A kicker is a means, piezoelectric, electromagnetic, or otherwise, for impulsively moving the signal pickup means to adjacent grooves or signal tracks on the video disc medium. The use of the kicker to break out of "locked grooves" will be discussed hereinafter in conjunction with the flow diagrams of Figures 10 and 11.

35 Error Code

As mentioned above, the video disc recording apparatus uses the information bits $I(x)$ to compute $C(x)$. Because of the large number of potential combinations— $I(x)$ and $C(x)$ together are 64 bits long—and the desire to determine the error detection and correction characteristics of a given code without resorting to enumeration, error codes are treated mathematically. A general mathematical development of ring theory and Galois Fields $GF(2^n)$, applicable to error codes in general, can be found in "Error Correcting Codes" by W. Wesley Peterson, published by MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts. For present purposes, the error coding in the video disc may be best understood in terms of a few simple definitions.

A digital message, comprising ones and zeros, can be considered as representing an algebraic polynomial comprising powers of x . The coefficients of the respective powers of x are the individual bits of the message. For example, the 4 bit message 1011, can be represented by the polynomial $P(x)$, where

$$P(x)=1 \cdot x^3+0 \cdot x^2+1 \cdot x+1 \cdot X^0=x^3+x+1$$

Applying this notation to the start code, 1111100110101, then

$$50 \quad B(x)=x^{12}+x^{11}+x^{10}+x^9+x^8+x^7+x^6+x^5+x^4+x^2+1.$$

The highest power of x is called the degree of the polynomial. In the above example, $B(x)$ is a polynomial of degree 12.

Polynomials may be added, subtracted, multiplied, and divided using the ordinary rules of algebra except for expressing coefficients in modulo 2 terms. A shorthand notation for the remainder of a polynomial after division by another polynomial is indicated by brackets. That is, if

$$\frac{P(x)}{g(x)}=Q(x)+\frac{r(x)}{g(x)}$$

where the remainder, $r(x)$ has a degree less than the divisor, $g(x)$, then

$$[P(x)] = r(x)$$

In the video disc recording apparatus, the total message recorded on the video disc is represented by a polynomial, $T(x)$. From Figure 2,

$$T(x) = B(x)x^{64} + C(x)x^{51} + I(x) \quad (1)$$

5 The term x^{64} shifts $B(x)$ by 64 bits, because $B(x)$ is at the beginning of the data format. Similarly, the term x^{51} shifts $C(x)$ 51 bits to represent that $C(x)$ is recorded before $I(x)$. In accordance with the apparatus being described, the recording apparatus computes a value for $C(x)$ so that the total message, $T(x)$, has a remainder equal to $B(x)$ after being divided by $g(x)$. That is, assuming $C(x)$ to be of the form

$$C(x) = I(x) + H(x) + M(x), \quad (2) \quad 10$$

then $H(x)$ and $M(x)$ are constant polynomials chosen so that

$$[T(x)] = B(x) \quad (3)$$

It can be shown that equations (1), (2), and (3), when solved for the constant polynomials $H(x)$ and $M(y)$, yield

15

$$M(x) = [B(x)x^{13} + B(x)x^{127}]$$

Figure 7 includes a table enumerating the chosen values for $B(x)$ and $g(x)$, as well as the derived values for $H(x)$ and $M(x)$. Note that the table in Figure 7 shows high order bits on the right, so that they are in the same order as the flip flop storage elements appear in the logic diagram of the same figure.

In the video disc player, the recorded digital message is read by the player electronics. The data recorded on the video disc is $T(x)$. The data read by the player is $R(x)$. If no errors are generated between recording the playback then $T(x)=R(x)$. The received message, $R(x)$, is checked for errors by dividing $R(x)$ by $g(x)$. If the remainder is equal to $B(x)$, the start code, then the message is considered error-free. On the other hand, if the remainder does not equal $B(x)$, then an error is thereby indicated.

25 The characteristics of a code generated in the above manner depend on the choice of $g(x)$, which
 is called the generator polynomial. The particular $g(x)$ chosen for the video disc medium is one from
 the computer generated codes demonstrated by Tadao Kasami in "Optimum Shortened Cyclic Codes
 for Burst Error Correction" published in IEEE Transactions on Information Theory 1963. A burst error in a
 digital system is a type of error where adjacent bits in the digital message are lost. Burst errors are
 30 considered a likely type of transmission error in the video disc medium. As shown by Kasami in the
 aforementioned reference, a code which can correct single burst errors of 6 bits or less, can be
 implemented using a generator polynomial given by

$$g(x) = x^{13} + x^{12} + x^{11} + x^{10} + x^7 + x^6 + x^5 + x^4 + x^2 + 1$$

Furthermore, it may be shown that for the $g(x)$ given above, all single burst errors of 13 bits or less will be detected, and 99.988 percent of all single burst errors longer than 13 bits will be detected as well. The video disc player, as described herein, uses only the error detection capabilities of the chosen code.

Hardware

Hardware A block diagram of a means for generating $T(x)$ is shown in Figure 5. Under the control of the transmitter control means 50, 24 information bits are loaded via data bus 39, and 27 spare information

bits are loaded via data bus 39a into a 51 bit shift register 44. $I(x)$, which comprises these 51 bits, is then shifted into another 51 bit shift register 52.

At the same time, during the 51 shift pulses, an encoder 45 computes $C(x)$ in the following way.

5 Polynomial dividing and multiplying means 46 is responsive to the 51 bit serial transmission of $I(x)$ to compute the remainder of $I(x)$ times $H(x)$ divided by $g(x)$. $M(x)$ is then added in parallel in polynomial adder 48. The resulting code $C(x)$ is loaded into a 13-bit shift register 54, and $B(x)$, the start code, is loaded via data bus 49 into another 13 bit shift register 47. Since the start code is a constant digital value, such loading is preferably accomplished by fixed connections to the parallel load inputs of shift register 47 as opposed to a software implementation. In positive logic notation, the corresponding 5
10 parallel inputs to shift register 47 are connected to ground potential wherever the start code has a zero, and to a positive potential wherever the start code has a one. Transmitter control means 50 controls the total message $T(x)$, contained in the three shift registers 52, 54, 47, being shifted out serially in synchronism with the color subcarrier on conductor 31a. A video synchronizing pulse applied on conductor 33 provides transmitter control means 50 with a time reference so that the digital message 10
15 is transmitted at the proper time with respect to the video signal. 15

A specific embodiment of the encoder (45 of Figure 5) is shown in Figure 7. Clocked flip flops having output terminals Q_0 through Q_{12} form a remainder register. Multiplication by $H(x)$ and division by $g(x)$ is performed simultaneously in bit serial fashion. Afterwards, the remainder is held in the remainder register outputs Q_0 through Q_{12} . See Chapter 7, pages 107—114 of the above-mentioned

20 Peterson reference for a general treatment of such circuits. To appreciate the simplicity of the circuit in Figure 7 for multiplying and dividing polynomials, it is noted that both addition and subtraction (of coefficients of terms of like power) is performed by an exclusive OR gate. Multiplication of $I(x)$ by $H(x)$ is performed by appropriate connections to one or more exclusive OR gates 80 through 91. In particular, wherever a coefficient of $H(x)$, but not $g(x)$, is equal to 1, (bit positions 1, 3, and 8) input $I(x)$ is connected 20
25 to an input of an exclusive OR gate 80, 82 and 87, respectively. Division of $I(x)$ by $g(x)$ is performed by multiplying the output of Q_{12} by $g(x)$, and subtracting the resulting product from the contents of register Q_0 through Q_{12} . In particular, wherever a coefficient of $g(x)$, but not $H(x)$, is equal to 1, (bit positions 4, 7 and 11) the output of Q_{12} is connected to an input of exclusive OR gate 83, 86, and 89, respectively. Where $H(x)$ and $g(x)$ are both equal to 1 (bit positions 0, 2, 5, 6, 10 and 12) the output of exclusive OR 30
35 gate 91 is connected to an input of exclusive OR gates 81, 84, 85, 88, and 90, respectively. After 51 clock pulses, one for each bit of $I(x)$, the contents of register Q_0 through Q_{12} is the remainder of $I(x) \cdot H(x)$ after division by $g(x)$. 30

Note how $M(x)$ is added to the contents of the remainder register. Addition of coefficients is in modulo 2 arithmetic performed as the exclusive OR function. Wherever $M(x)$ has coefficients of +1, the 35 complement output, \bar{Q} , of the corresponding flip flop is used; wherever $M(x)$ has coefficients of 0, the uncomplemented output, Q , is used. 35

40 A block diagram of a means for decoding the received message, $R(x)$, appears in Figure 6, which is an embodiment of the information buffer 16 of Figure 4, discussed above. Control signal on conductor 71, an input, conditions the receiver decoder of Figure 6 either to receive data from the video signal, or transfer data to the microprocessor. 40

In the receive state, each bit is simultaneously shifted into two separate registers. One such register 60 is for data, and the other 62 is for error checking. The error check register 62 is a polynomial divider. However, when acquiring new data, the divider feedback path is disabled so it functions as a straight shift register. The operation of divider register 62 will be discussed subsequently

45 45 In greater detail in conjunction with Figure 8. For present purposes, register 62 is responsive to the receiver control means 64 to either shift in successive bits of $R(x)$, or divide successive bits of $R(x)$ by $g(x)$. In either case, the contents of register 62 is available on data bus 78 and provided to the start code and valid data detector 66.

50 The receive operation begins with register 62 conditioned to operate as a shift register. After $B(x)$ is detected by detector 66, control means 64 conditions register 62 to operate as a polynomial divider. Thus, polynomial division by $g(x)$ begins with $B(x)$ in the divider register 62. The receiver control means 64 is further responsive to the detection of $B(x)$ to time out a period equal to the remaining message bits (64 clock pulses). After the time out period, the divider 62 contains the remainder of $R(x)$ modulo $g(x)$, which should be $B(x)$ if the message is valid. During the error check process, data register 60 has been shifting in data bits. At the end of the time out period, the data register 60 stores only the last 24 bits. However, since the 24 information bits are placed at the end of the message, register 60 will contain the assigned information bits. If it is desired to utilize the spare information bits, additional shift register stages may be added. 50
55

60 Interpretation of the output status signal on conductor 75 depends on the state of control signal on conductor 71. When the control signal on conductor 71 conditions the receiver for acquiring data (receive state) the status signal on conductor 75 is defined as "message received". When the control signal on conductor 71 conditions the receiver for transferring data (transfer state), status signal conductor 75 indicates "data valid". The control signal on conductor 71 also resets the receiver control means 64 and gates the results of the remainder check onto the status signal on conductor 75. 60
65

65 The received information is transferred out of shift register 60 in response to external clocks 65

supplied by the microprocessor on conductor 73. After the data is shifted out, the control signal on conductor 71 may be returned to its previous state which will again condition the receiver-decoder to continuously search for another start code.

Figure 8 shows a logic diagram, partially in block form of the receiver decoder of Figure 6. The flip flops having output terminals Q_0' through Q_{12}' form a remainder register. Polynomial division by $g(x)$ is performed by multiplying successive register output terms from Q_{12}' by $g(x)$ and subtracting the product (via exclusive OR gates 100 through 108) from the contents of the remainder register. A feedback connector from Q_{12}' (through NOR gate 109) is made to an exclusive OR gate wherever $g(x)$ has coefficients of 1, except for bit 13. Since the coefficients of $g(x)$ are 1 for bit positions 0, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10, 11, 12, an exclusive OR gate is placed at the data input of each respective flip flop of the remainder register as shown. NAND gate 118 detects $B(x)$, which is both the start code and the valid error check code. The receiver control counter 117, begins counting responsive to a start signal from AND gate 120, counts 63 clock periods and supplies a stop signal which is used by NAND gate 111 to stop the clock to all decoder flip flops. A representative embodiment of the receiver control counter 117 is shown in Figure 9 comprising seven flip flops 130 through 136.

The sequence of operations in receiving data is as follows. When the control signal on conductor 71 is high, data is gated to divider 62 through AND gate 110. Flip flop 119 has been previously set, which disables the feedback signals in divider 62 by blocking NOR gate 109. Register 62 now functions as a shift register. Upon detecting $B(x)$, the output of NAND gate 118 goes low, and the Q output of flip flop 119 goes low one clock period later. Therefore, feedback is enabled for polynomial division by the output of AND gate 120 via NOR gate 109 when $B(x)$ is detected in the remainder register. After 63 clock periods, the receiver control counter 117 stops and the status signal on conductor 75 goes high, indicating "message received". Shift register 60 holds the last 24 bits of $I(x)$. To transfer data, the control signal on conductor 71 is made low. The inverted output of NAND gate 118, which is low if the remainder after division is $B(x)$, is gated onto the status signal on conductor 75. External clock pulses on conductor 73 cause successive shifts of data in register 60 to the output data signal on conductor 74. The external clock pulses also clear the remainder register by shifting in zeros.

The above arrangement shows a remainder register beginning and ending with the same non-zero constant. However, it will be understood that other arrangements are possible when using a coset code. For instance, after detecting $B(x)$, the remainder register can be set to a first arbitrary constant. Then, after division, the remainder register is checked for a proper second constant. The first constant, or the second constant, may be zero; both constants may not be zero.

Observe the simplified hardware which results from the error code format described herein. By ending with the start code, $B(x)$, as a valid remainder, the start code detector (NAND gate 118) also serves as a valid code detector. By beginning division with the start code in the divider, a control step is eliminated in not having to clear the remainder register.

Typically, error codes are placed at the end of a message. However, by placing the error code before the information bits, the receiver controller is further simplified in not having to distinguish information bits from error code bits with regard to the data storage register 60. In addition, the receiver controller, as shown in Figure 8, is a simple counter 117, having a start terminal, a stop terminal, and providing a timing out for a single time interval.

Microprocessor Implementation

Digital information, including band number and field number, are recorded on the video signal, and utilized by the player to achieve a variety of features. Band number information is used by the player to detect end of play (band sixty three). Field number information in ascending order is used to calculate and display the program playing time on LED display means 22 in Figure 1. If the length of program material is known, field number information can be used to compute the remaining program playing time. For NTSC type signals, elapsed program time in minutes may be obtained by calculating the field number divided by 3600. If desired, the remaining program time may be derived from the previous calculation. This feature is useful to the viewer when scanning for a desired point in the program. A particularly useful feature, derived from field number information, is locked groove correction which will be discussed hereinafter in conjunction with the more general case, track error correction.

Field numbers represent actual stylus position. Thus, whenever the stylus re-enters a groove, whether after jumping tracks or after the scan mechanism is operated, the actual stylus position can be determined from the first valid field number read. Both the track error correction system and the program playing time display means use field number data, and therefore share the decoding portion of the video disc digital data system. The particular embodiment of track error correction system discussed hereinafter uses field number data (stylus position) to keep the stylus at or ahead of its expected position assuming a predetermined stylus/record relative velocity. The program playing time display uses field number data for an indication of playing time, which is actually another representation of stylus position.

The microprocessor controller has several internal modes. Figure 10 is a state transition diagram indicating the mode logic performed by the microprocessor program. Each of the circles represent a

machine mode: LOAD, SPINUP, ACQUIRE, PLAY, PAUSE, PAUSE LATCHED, and END. For each mode, the position of the stylus and the status of the display is indicated inside each respective circle. The arrows between modes indicate the logical combination of signals, supplied by the panel controls (load pause, scan), that cause a transition from one mode to another. The load signal indicates that the player mechanism is in a condition to receive a video disc. The pause signal is derived from a corresponding control panel switch, and the scan signal indicates the operation of the scan mechanism.

After power is turned on, the system goes into LOAD mode. A video disc may be loaded onto the turntable in this mode. After loading, the player enters SPINUP mode for several seconds, allowing the turntable to be brought up to the full speed of 450 RPM. At the end of SPINUP mode, the ACQUIRE mode is entered.

In ACQUIRE mode, the digital subsystem lowers the stylus and continuously searches for a "good read". In ACQUIRE mode, a "good read" is defined as a valid start code and a valid error check remainder. After finding a "good read" the system enters PLAY mode.

In PLAY mode, the microprocessor establishes in memory an expected, or predicted, next field number. The predicted field number is incremented or updated each field. For all subsequent reads, the microprocessor uses the predicted field number in performing two additional checks to further improve the integrity of the data.

The first additional check is a sector check. The video disc in the embodiment under consideration contains eight fields in every revolution, dividing the disc into eight sectors. Since the relative physical position of the sectors is fixed, the sectors follow a periodic recurring order as the disc rotates, even if the stylus jumps over a number of tracks. Although the digital information cannot be read for one or more fields, (sectors) while the stylus is skipping to a new track the microprocessor keeps time, and increments the predicted field number accordingly. When the stylus settles at a new track and picks up a new digital message, the new field number is checked by comparison to the predicted field number. If the sector is wrong, the data is considered a "bad read".

Field number is represented by an 18 bit binary number. Sector information may be obtained from field number by finding the remainder after dividing the field number by eight. However, it is noted that the three least significant bits of a binary number counts modulo eight. Therefore the least significant three bits of each new field number must equal the least significant three bits of the predicted field number to pass the sector check.

A second check of data integrity is the range check, a test of the maximum range of stylus movement along the radius of the disc. No more than 63 tracks are expected to be jumped when encountering worst case conditions in any mode. Track numbers are represented by the most significant 15 bits of the field number. The microprocessor subtracts the present track number from the predicted track number. If the difference is greater than the acceptable range of 63 tracks, then the present data is considered a "bad read". All other reads are regarded as good reads and are used to update the predicted field number. After fifteen consecutive bad reads, the system re-enters the ACQUIRE mode. The presence of a scan signal in certain modes, as shown in Figure 10, will also cause a transition to ACQUIRE mode.

When going from ACQUIRE mode to PLAY mode the microprocessor sets the bad read count to thirteen. This means that when entering PLAY mode from ACQUIRE mode, one of the next two fields must supply a good read or the bad read count will reach fifteen causing a return to ACQUIRE mode.

If the pause button is pressed during PLAY mode, the system enters PAUSE mode. In this mode the stylus is off the record and is held in its then radial position over the record. When the pause button is released, PAUSE LATCHED mode is entered and held. Pressing the pause button again releases the PAUSE LATCHED mode, causing a transition to ACQUIRE mode. END mode is entered from PLAY mode when band number sixty three is detected.

Figure 11 is a flow chart of the program executed by the microprocessor. The microprocessor hardware includes one interrupt line and a programmable timer. A commercially available microprocessor suitable for the present system is the Fairchild Semiconductor model F8.

The microprocessor uses the timer to control the window in time that the information buffer searches for data. This "data window" is approximately twelve horizontal lines wide and is centered about the expected data. When no data is found, the timer maintains internal program synchronization to one field time interval.

The microprocessor interrupt is coupled to the status signal on conductor 75 (Figure 4). Interrupts are enabled only in ACQUIRE mode when the system continuously searches for data. The program is interrupted when a digital message is received. The interrupt service routine (not shown) sets an interrupt flag if the error code check indicates validity. Thereafter, in PLAY mode, the programmable timer is used to indicate the estimated time of arrival of the next digital message.

Switch inputs (load, scan, and pause) are conditioned to prevent switch bounce from causing undesired player response. The microprocessor program includes logic to debounce switch inputs. Debounced switch values are stored in memory. A separate debounce count is maintained for each switch. To check debounce 154 the switches are sampled and compared to the stored switch value. If the sampled state and the stored state are the same, the debounce count for that switch is set to zero.

9

Switch states are sampled as often as possible. Each field, (every 16 milliseconds for NTSC), all debounce counts are incremented unconditionally. If the resulting debounce count is equal to or greater than 2, the stored state is updated to the new (debounced) value. The new switch state is then acted upon.

5 The first programmed step (Figure 11), after power is turned on, is initialization 150 of all program parameters. The timer is set to time out one video field. Mode is set to LOAD. 5

The next step 152 is a program to carry out the state transition logic represented in Figure 10. Debounce counts are normally incremented at this time, and tested to determine whether a new switch state is fully debounced.

10 After the mode selection logic 152, the program enters a tight loop 153 to (1) sample switches setting debounce counts to zero, if required 154, and (2) check if the timer is close to time out 155, and (3) check if the interrupt flag has been set 156. 10

If the interrupt flag is set 156, the program transfers data, 157a, from the information buffer and sets the timer, 157b, to time out a new field interval. When the interrupt service routine sets the

15 interrupt flag, the contents of the timer are saved in memory. The program now uses the previously stored timer contents to set the timer, 157b, with a corrected value predicting the approximate time of occurrence of the next digital message. As previously noted, even though the data represents the first good read in ACQUIRE mode, the bad read count is set, 157c, to 13. 15

If the interrupt flag is not set, the program branches as the timer gets close to time out, 155. If 20 the machine is not in PLAY mode 159, then the timer is set to time out another field interval, 158. If the machine is in PLAY mode, 159, then a number of time critical tasks, 160, are performed. The data window is opened, 160a, (by setting control signal on conductor 71 in Figures 1 and 8 to a logical one) approximately six horizontal lines before the expected data. Received data is read and checked as previously described. After data is received, or if no data is received, the data window is closed. Timer 25 content, which represents the actual time of arrival of the digital message, is used as a correction factor to set the timer again, 160b. The timer is therefore set to center the next data window over the predicted time of arrival of the next digital message based on the actual time of arrival of the present digital message. 25

Expected field number is updated, 160c, band number is checked for start (band 0) and end of play (band sixty three), and the bad read count is incremented, 160g, for a bad read. For valid field data 30 in the program viewing material, time is calculated and displayed, 160f. If valid field data indicates that the stylus has skipped backward, the stylus kicker means is activated, 160e, and ACQUIRE mode is entered. Also, if the bad read count reaches 15, ACQUIRE mode is directly entered. Throughout the time utilized for critical tasks 160, the switch debounce check routine is repeated periodically so that 35 switches are tested as often as is feasible. The program unconditionally returns through the mode selection logic 152 to the tight loop 153 and waits for the timer test 155, or the interrupt check 156, to indicate the arrival of the next digital message. 35

The timer may be set by loading the timer directly via programmed instructions. However, rather than use a sequence of instructions, it is best to "set" the timer by establishing a location in memory (a mark) which corresponds to a time out condition of the timer. The timer, then, is free running. Time out, 40 or closeness to the time out, is detected by comparing the contents of the timer to the mark set in memory. The next desired time out condition is set by adding the next desired time interval to the previous timer contents and storing the result in memory. The timer is thus "set" each time valid data is received, or if no data is received within the data window, by setting a new mark in memory 45 corresponding to the next time out condition. 45

The programmable timer in the microprocessor used in the described arrangement is conditioned by the program to divide cycles of the input 1.53 MHz clock by a factor of 200. The timer thus counts once for every 200 cycles of the 1.53 MHz clock. One vertical field (1/60 second for NTSC) is then approximately 128 timer counts. One may alternatively use a timer which counts a different multiple of the 1.53 MHz clock, or one that uses a timing source independent of the video signal. 50 50

The data window is made wide enough to allow for several sources of timing error. Timer uncertainty due to the finite resolution of the timer is equal to one least significant bit, which corresponds to two horizontal lines. Accumulated drift error, because 128 timer counts is not exactly one vertical field, is somewhat less than one line after 16 consecutive fields in which no valid message 55 is found. It is noted that since the 1.53 MHz color subcarrier clock is an odd multiple of one half the line frequency, a timer which counts a corresponding multiple of the color subcarrier clock would have zero drift rate. In the particular arrangement described herein, program uncertainty in determining the time of arrival of the data, is approximately 97 microseconds, or about 1.5 lines. Finally, because alternate fields are interlaced, the time from one digital message to the next is either 262 lines or 263 lines, 60 depending on whether the present field is odd or even. Although the program could keep track of odd and even fields, it is simpler to just widen the data window by one additional line. Combining the above factors, it can be shown that a data window extending three timer counts (about 6 lines) both before and after the start of expected data is adequate to allow for worst case timing conditions. 60

Track Error Correction

As mentioned earlier, field number information may be used to detect "locked grooves". If the new field number (after sector and range check) is less than the expected field number, then the stylus has skipped backward and is repeating the tracking of a previously played convolution(s), i.e. a "locked groove" has been encountered. If the new field number is greater than the expected field number, the stylus has skipped forward, i.e. toward record center. In the present application, skipped tracks are ignored; if the new field number is greater (but still passes sector and range check) then the expected field is updated to the new field. In certain other applications, such as where the video disc is used to record digital information on many horizontal lines, it may be necessary to detect and correct skipped

5 tracks as well. However, in the present application, a locked groove or track is corrected by operating a stylus "kicker" until the stylus is returned to the expected track. Eventually, the stylus will be advanced past the "locked groove" defect.

10

In a more general sense, the use of field number information in accordance with the present disclosure provides an accurate means for detecting general tracking errors. In any video disc system

15 having spiral or circular tracks, including optical and grooveless systems, tracking errors due to defects and contaminants are always possible. The present system provides a means for detecting and correcting such tracking errors in a video disc player. For positive tracking, a bi-directional kicker means is provided for moving the pickup backward or forward in the program material. Thus, when a tracking error is detected, whether a skipped track or a locked track, the pickup is moved in such direction so as to correct the tracking error. Although the regular pickup servo could be used for track error correction

20 purposes, a separate kicker, or pickup repositioning means, is preferable. The regular servo is generally adapted for stable tracking of the spiral signal track, and may not have the proper characteristics to respond to abrupt tracking errors. A separate kicker, on the other hand, can be specifically adapted to provide the fast response needed to correct tracking errors. A specific example of a kicker suitable for

25 use with the disclosed apparatus may be found in our application No. 7937029 (2034507A).

Several control algorithms are possible. The pickup apparatus may be returned directly to the correct track by producing stylus motion proportional to the magnitude of the detected tracking error. Or, a kicker may be operated in response to a series of pulses, wherein the number of pulses is proportional to the magnitude of the detected tracking error. The pickup is moved a given number of

30 tracks per pulse until the stylus is back on the expected track. For certain applications (e.g. retrieving digital data stored on the video disc medium) it may be desirable to return the pickup to the point of departure and attempt a second read, rather than return the pickup to the expected track. In any event, it is seen that by the use of a kicker and suitable control logic, successful tracking can be obtained even though the video disc contains defects or contaminants which would otherwise cause unacceptable

35 tracking errors.

In a digital track correction system, security against undetected data errors is particularly important to prevent noisy signals from advancing or retarding the pickup unnecessarily. The present data system reduces the probability of an undetected read error to a negligible level.

To a rough approximation, one can estimate the probability that a random digital input will appear to the data system as a valid message containing a non-sequential field number, thereby actuating the stylus kicker. The random probability of a good start code is 1 in 2^{13} . The random probability of a good error code is also 1 in 2^{13} . The random probability of a good field number is calculated as follows. Field numbers contain 18 bits. Since there are eight sectors on the disc of the system under consideration, the least significant 3 bits of each field number indicate the sector number, which must match the expected sector number. The remaining fifteen bits, which represent track number, can vary over the allowable range (plus or minus 63 tracks). Therefore only 126 out of 2^{18} random field numbers will pass the sector and range checks. Combining all safeguards, the probability of an undetected error is 126 in 2^{44} .

The above estimate is based on an assumption of a truly random input, and it does not take into account several factors which further reduce the probability of an undetected error.

50 For example, on a video disc track, burst noise, where the erroneous bits are adjacent to each other, is more likely than other types of noise. As previously noted, the particular error code chosen detects all single burst errors up to 13 bits, and a high percentage of all longer bursts as well. Also, as previously explained, the choice of a non-zero remainder for the error check code (a coset code) further reduces the probability of an undetected error. Furthermore, the particular start code chosen, a Barker code, reduces the probability that noise will cause a false start code detection.

55 The disclosed data system, as applied to the video disc system, results in a rate of undetected errors which is relatively low and false alarms which would otherwise cause unnecessary stylus movement are significantly reduced. The data security provided by the disclosed system improves the stability of many player functions, such as display of program playing time, which depend on recorded digital data for proper operation.

Claims

1. In a video disc player for playing a video disc having signal tracks, said signal tracks containing a carrier modulated with a video signal, said video signal including signals representing a plurality of

11 digital numbers in predetermined orderly sequence encoded therein, said video disc player including a signal pickup means for sensing said recorded video signal, apparatus for reducing tracking errors comprising:

5 detecting means coupled to said signal pickup means for decoding said recorded digital numbers;

5 calculating means responsive to said decoded digital numbers from said detecting means for providing an error indication signal when consecutively decoded digital numbers depart from said predetermined orderly sequence, wherein said error indication signal is indicative of a detected tracking error; and

10 means responsive to said error indication signal for moving said signal pickup means to other signal tracks recording said video signal in such direction as to reduce said detected tracking error.

10 2. In a video disc player for playing a video disc having signal tracks, said signal tracks containing a carrier modulated with a video signal, said video signal including signals representing a plurality of digital numbers in predetermined orderly sequence encoded therein, said video disc player including a signal pickup means for sensing said recorded video signal, apparatus for correcting locked track errors comprising:

5 detecting means coupled to said pickup apparatus for decoding said recorded digital numbers;

5 calculating means responsive to said decoded digital numbers from said detecting means for providing an error indication signal when at least two consecutively decoded digital numbers are in the reverse order of said predetermined orderly sequence, wherein said error indication signal is indicative of a locked track error; and

10 means responsive to said error indication signal for moving said signal pickup means to advanced signal tracks recorded on said video disc so as to correct said detected locked track error.

10 3. Apparatus as set forth in Claims 1 or 2 wherein said means for moving said signal pickup means comprises:

5 a kicker means operatively associated with said pickup means for producing movement of said pickup means orthogonally to said signal tracks, in response to each of said error indication signals.

5 4. Apparatus according to Claim 1, in a video disc player for playing a video disc having a spiral groove on the surface thereof, containing said signal tracks with said pickup including a groove engaging stylus, wherein:

0 said means responsive to said error indication signal comprises a kicker for moving said pickup stylus to another groove convolution of said video disc, said kicker means being responsive to said error indication signal for moving said stylus over a number of groove convolutions as determined by the magnitude of such detected tracking error and in such direction as to reduce said detected tracking error.

15 5. Apparatus as set forth in any preceding Claim wherein said digital numbers have consecutive values and are consecutively recorded in succeeding locations on said video disc, comprising:

15 computing means responsive to said detecting means for computing program playing time; and display means responsive to computed program playing time from said computing means for displaying said program playing time.

10 6. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 4 wherein said calculating means includes means for determining the magnitude of a detected tracking error including means for providing said error indication signal as a signal proportional to the magnitude of said detected tracking error.

10 7. Apparatus as set forth in Claim 4 or 6 wherein said calculating means includes:

15 means for determining the magnitude of said detected tracking error including means for providing said error indication signal as a series of signal pulses wherein the number of said signal pulses is directly proportional to the magnitude of said detected tracking error; and

15 said kicker means is of a type responsive to said series of signal pulses for moving said stylus a distance equivalent to one adjacent groove convolution for each of said signal pulses in such direction as to reduce said detected tracking error.

20 8. In a video disc player for playing a video disc having signal tracks recording a carrier modulated with a video signal, said video signal including a signal representing a plurality of digital numbers in predetermined orderly sequence encoded therein, wherein said digital numbers have consecutive values and are consecutively recorded in succeeding locations on said video disc, said video disc player including a pickup apparatus for sensing said recorded video signal, a program position display apparatus comprising:

25 detecting means coupled to said pickup apparatus for decoding said recorded digital numbers;

25 computing means responsive to said detecting means for computing program playing time; and display means responsive to computed program playing time from said computing means for displaying said program playing time.

30 9. A video disc player having field number responsive calculating means substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

9. Apparatus according to Claim 8, wherein said video signal including a digital signal on one horizontal line of each video field thereof, said digital signal representing a digital field number corresponding to the respective video field containing said digital signal, wherein said digital field numbers have ascending consecutive values recorded in succeeding video fields of said video disc
5 recorded signal, comprising:
said computing means including means dividing each digital field number by a constant equal to the number of fields per unit of playing time.

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